

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office.....316 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....109 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID Year. Mos. Mos. Mos.
Daily with Sunday.....\$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 25
Daily without Sunday.....2.00 1.00 .50
Sunday edition only.....1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburbs) and Pe-
tersburg—
Daily with Sunday.....16 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond,
Va., as second-class matter under act of
Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

THE PORT OF RICHMOND.

In bygone days Richmond was es-
teemed a great port of entry. To its
docks and wharves came vessels and
barges from all parts of the globe
bearing many articles of commerce
that now no longer reach Richmond in a
crude, unmanufactured form.

In those days molasses, raw sugar,
coffee were brought direct from Brazil
and the West Indies to the wharves of
Richmond, and, when the routes of
trade were shifted, and crude sugar
began to go to the centers where the
great refineries were located, and coffee
went direct to the more northerly
markets, Richmond did not lack mel-
ancholy prophets who foresaw, the
utter stagnation of this city's com-
merce.

To such sad forebodings there
was no final and conclusive answer
given. But that Richmond to-day col-
lects through the custom house alone
\$600,000 per annum, and exports more
by far than at any time in the past.
The tobacco of this city is cleaned
and smoked in every clime and under
every sun. Locomotives from this city
haul trains from South Africa to the
Arctic Circle. Flour from this city is
rolled, kneaded and baked from
Buenos Ayres to Sitka, and from Hong
Kong to the Sahara. Woodenware,
blotting paper, flavoring extracts and
pickles that come from Richmond have
carried the name of this city far and
wide, and have helped to swell the
great export trade of Richmond.

No wonder, then, that the govern-
ment felt the need to rebuild and
beautify the custom house and post-of-
fice, feeling that the custom house and
post-office receipts from Richmond
stone in one year equal the total cost
of these improvements. From 1901 to 1911
the collections of the port of Richmond
grew from \$32,000 to \$320,000—or ten-
fold. That ought to be enough to
satisfy any optimist, but even better
things are coming, and the receipts
for the first of the fiscal year 1912
show that Richmond will pay duties
in this year of \$400,000, a twentyfold
increase in ten years! For the same
period the Post-Office receipts have
swelled from \$271,109 in 1900 to \$857,-
218 in 1910!

Next year the Post-Office and Custom
House alone will pay in the United
States Government Treasury from
Richmond \$1,300,000! That is why
Richmond is entitled to its splendid
Federal Building, and at this rate of
growth even the new quarters will
soon be outgrown.

To get the benefit of this port, how-
ever, the James River must be
straightened and deepened, and when
that is done, the city can look with
confidence to the great expansion of
its trade with other countries.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

In his speech at a dinner of the
Hamilton Club, of Chicago, a large
and influential Republican organiza-
tion, President Taft recently sur-
prised his hearers by admissions which
have been construed to mean that, to
pay the least, he is doubtful of a Re-
publican victory at the next election.
Although his friends ascribe his ut-
terances to the fatigue incident to his
long tour of speech-making, this ex-
planation will hardly avail. No doubt
the President was tired. No human
being could go through without being tired,
but physical fatigue was hardly the
sole reason for the President's pessimis-
tic utterance. The President in
terms laid his doubts at the door of
the last congressional election, being
"hopeful that the good people of the
country, who know a good thing when
they see it, have only chafed us in an
off year," but that could have been
just as appropriately said when he
made the first speech of his tour, and
yet it was not. After having
traveled about 15,000 miles through
many States for many years hitherto
Republican, having spoken to hun-
dreds of thousands of people, and
having held many conferences with
members of his party, should not the
President's language be taken as his
own diagnosis of the present
political situation as he sees it,
after carefully feeling the Nation's
political pulse? Was it not rather
the recollection of the political
knives that were buried only long
enough to do honor to the President of
the United States, but not deep enough
to be entirely out of sight, that
brought forth this remarkable state-
ment from the titular head of the Re-
publican party? In other words, was
it not political rather than physical
weariness that caused the admission?
It is possible that the President had
seen enough to impress upon his mind
a picture of two Republican tickets
in the field at the next election, with
a resultant Democratic victory. Hav-
ing made a fine impression upon the
country by their aggressiveness
and good statesmanship shown in the
last session of Congress, it appears

that, after fifteen years of defeat,
Democracy's opportunity has arrived,
and it needs only to keep a level head
to grasp the prize.

A CHINESE CAUTION.

Pu-Yi's throne cannot resist the
dashing waves of popular revolt
that endanger it. After immemorial
darkness stretching beyond the veil of
history, the Chinese crown has lost
its magic and the light is breaking
swiftly upon a long misgoverned peo-
ple, who now demand that the power
of government shall be derived from
them and not from the Imperial hand.
The last of the great absolutisms is
tottering; though the shadow of the
crown may remain, a constitutional
government is sure to prevail. What of
conciliation and compromise the fu-
ture holds none can forecast, but the
seeds of protest are sown. The fetters
of fear have been broken and the old
gods have fallen.

MORE DEMOCRACY.

If Governor Woodrow Wilson were
to come to Richmond to-day he would
find an audience that was already in
sympathy with his opinions of the re-
lationship between the people and
their government.

In one of his addresses Governor
Wilson said: "The main object of
what we are attempting, both in State
and nation, is to establish a known
connection—a very sensitive connec-
tion—between the people and their
governments, both in the States and
the nation. In order that we may re-
store in such wise as will satisfy us
again the liberty and the objects in
whose interests our governments were
conceived."

That is a long sentence, and a rather
involved one, seeing that it came
from a man who is called the best pub-
lic speaker on political topics that
America has produced. But it has in
it the principle of popular control
over public government, and that is
the idea that has brought into being
the report on the change in Rich-
mond's administration.

No government is perfect. And why
should any one expect it to be? For
nothing that is created by man is or
can be perfect. The instruments with
which we work fall far short of mathe-
matical or artistic accuracy and
perfection. The laws we draw are full
of loop holes, crudities and errors.
Our "checks" in governments often
hinder and delay needed action, and
our balances become so nicely adjusted
that we see dull stagnation instead of
energy and progress.

But so long as there are men who
believe that satisfactory conditions
can be created, and who are willing to
try the experiment of trusting their
own convictions, there is no place for
hopelessness.

Much that Governor Wilson has said
has terrified the happy possessors of
power and privilege and private ad-
vantage. The very excess of this ter-
ror is the best proof of how much
need there was for reasserting the
rights of the people to rule them-
selves. And whether the Democratic
nomination comes to Governor Har-
mon or to Governor Wilson there will
be in the next campaign a further
shaking of the seats of the mighty,
and a further advance of the cause
of the people. For the Democratic
party represents the rights of the
people, and that party will be heard
in 1912 as it has not been since Cleve-
land broke the Republican power and
set back the hands of plunder by pro-
tection. Either the people are fit to
rule or they are not. If they are,
then de Tocqueville was right when
he said: "The only cure for ills of
Democracy is more Democracy."

VIRGINIA IN THE FIELD.

Official Washington is at sea as to
whom the President will appoint to
the vacant seat in the United States
Supreme Court caused by the death
of Justice Harlan. It is probable that
the President will name the best man
he can find, without regard to other
circumstances. If he shall pay any
attention to geographical considera-
tions the justiceship would go to some
resident of the Third, Fourth or
Seventh Circuit Court District, since
these are now unrepresented on the
bench of our highest court.

President Taft has not been in-
clined, however, to regard geographi-
cal lines as of much importance.
When Justice Harlan was alive, he
and Justices Lorton and Day all came
from the Sixth Judicial District. Jus-
tices Lamar and White represent the
Fifth District. The other districts are
represented as follows: First, Holmes;
Second, Hughes; Eighth, Van Devan-
ter; Ninth, McKenna. The unrepresen-
ted districts are the Third, consisting
of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and
Delaware; the Fourth, Maryland, Vir-
ginia and North Carolina; and the
Seventh, Illinois, Indiana and Wiscon-
sin.

If President Taft does, however,
decide to consider geographical qualifi-
cations, he will do well to consult
the records of the court as to the Old
Dominion, Peter V. Daniel, who died
on the bench in 1860, was Virginia's
latest representative on the Court—
in fact, this District has had no repre-
sentative on the Supreme Court since
Chief Justice Taney, of Maryland, died
in 1864. There are some splendid law-
yers here yet, lawyers of judicial
mould, high-minded and deeply learn-
ed. The fine strain of judicial qual-
ity has not yet given out in the bar of
the State of "the Great Chief Jus-
tice."

THE INVESTMENT INSTINCT.

Discussing "American Securities in
Europe" in an article in the North
American Review, James E. Dunning,
American Consul at Havre, sets forth
that while the national "wealth of

France (\$45,000,000,000) is equal to
that of Germany, the French popula-
tion is but 39,000,000 as against Ger-
many's 64,000,000; also, that France's
stock of money per capita of popula-
tion was about \$41.00 when last re-
ported (1909), whereas Germany's was
only about \$21.00.

The French have long been held
out conspicuously as the most frugal,
saving and contented people, and suc-
cessful "individual financiers" in the
world, and justly so; and in the above
comparative exhibit we have another
notable illustration of their saving
instincts. But that does not account
entirely for their difference from other
nations in this respect, and the greater
prosperity of the French masses, indi-
vidually and collectively. There is an-
other instinct that is equally as po-
tential, if not more potential, in con-
ducting to these conditions and French
national "prevalent wealth."

Mr. Dunning further tells us that al-
though France leads the world in the
annual comparative volume of her sav-
ings, which amount to about \$400,000,-
000, Italy, with a population consid-
erably smaller, exceeds her in the
amount of average savings bank ac-
counts per depositor, and nearly equals
her in the amount of average deposits
per capita; moreover, that Germany,
Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland
and Denmark lead her heavily in the
same way.

What is the explanation of this ap-
parent incongruity and conflict of fig-
ures with the accepted fact of France's
exceptionally widespread economic
regency?

It is found in the other and ancillary
instinct referred to—the "investment"
instinct. Co-existent with the French
habit of saving the pennies and ac-
cumulating them in savings institutions,
is the habit of investing the dollars
in a security and putting it away to
rest until maturity. As the result of
such exercise of dual thrift, \$50,000,-
000, according to careful estimates,
"becomes available in France every
year for investment, about \$400,000,-
000 from actual savings out of the
profits of human labor, and the balance
from probated estates and maturing
investments."

The lesson of the French saving
habit to the masses of this country is
thus strongly accentuated, especially
in view of the increasing tendency of
American securities to "distribution,"
as noted in New York financial papers
a short while back. That distribution,
resultant in large part from judicial
proceedings against the trusts, is the
opportunity for the American savers to
illustrate, practically and doubly to
their own benefit and the benefit of
their children, the old saying that
those who take care of the pennies will
find the dollars taking care of them-
selves.

OUR COAL SUPPLY.

Director Holmes, of the Federal
Bureau of Mines, has lately returned
from Alaska. There he looked into the
coal deposits, which have been the
subject of much scandal. He came
back with the belief that the coal
supply in this country will soon be
exhausted if preventive measures are
not adopted at once. He will tell the
Public Lands Committees of Congress
that the coal supply of the nation will
be used up within two hundred years
in certain important districts if the
present rate of increase of consump-
tion is continued.

Director Holmes thinks that the
Alaskan deposits have been greatly
undervalued, but great or small, they
should be made available so as to re-
duce as far as possible the consump-
tion in other sections of the national
domain.

This same authority would lease
government coal mines. Every avail-
able source of supply should be drawn
upon. The leasing system would en-
able the government to keep control
of many large districts. In this man-
ner, true conservation would be
brought about.

Congress will this winter consider
the subject. The adoption of a con-
servative policy is urgent. By opening
many additional mines consumption
can be reduced at old mines. This is
most desirable and essential. Experts
all agree as to this point. It is to be
hoped that Congress will immediately
provide for the leasing of all govern-
ment coal deposits.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

If the cold wave which is now blus-
tering and howling down on Virginia
to-day had reached this Common-
wealth on the morning of Wednesday
instead of Thursday, there is no tell-
ing how many families of partridges
and rabbits would now not be mourn-
ing the inexplicable absence of be-
loved relatives.

The shooting season opened with a
damp and springlike day, following a
slight sprinkle of rain the night be-
fore, and all over the State, if Rich-
mond is any example, the hunters
opened their eyes before the sun
opened his. The first car on the Rich-
mond and Chesapeake Bay Railway
carried men and dogs and death to
the partridges and rabbits.

Richmond can rejoice in the fact that
however much trouble the birds have
seen, so far, the hunters have not
been exposed to the terrible risk that
overtaken Nimrods in less skilled and
untaken communities.

So far, no man in the pursuit of a
day's sport has yet found himself the
recipient of a load of buckshot meant
for a tawny deer, from which we judge
that the nerves of the Virginia hun-
ters are steeper and their woodcraft
surfer than is the case with the city-
bred sportsmen of New Jersey, where
two inoffensive hunters were killed
and one desperately wounded by an-
other who was supposed to be hunting
deer.

All things considered, it is doubtful
if anything gives more pleasure, and
especially to those who dwell in the

cities, than a day's sport in the bracing
autumn air.

Unfortunately, there must be game
if the sport is to be attempted year
after year, and the hunters, as well
as the Legislature, should co-operate
to protect and increase the game
supply in Virginia.

The growth of the towns, the spread
of the trolleys, and the natural de-
struction of cover make for a lessening
quantity of game. But still, by
shortening the season and by vigor-
ously protecting game birds, except in
the open season, the pleasures of
shooting may long be preserved in
Virginia.

Certainly there was no lack of game
and consequent pleasure for the
first day of the season and returned at
sportsmen who left Richmond on the
first day of the season and returned at
night tired and happy.

WISHES DAVIS LETTERS.

Have you any letters from Jefferson
Davis? If so, lend them or send a
copy of them to Dr. Dunbar Rowland,
of Jackson, Mississippi, director of the
Department of Archives and History of
the State of Mississippi. That State,
in which Jefferson Davis spent most
of his life, and of which he was a
proud citizen, is engaged in the col-
lection of all the obtainable letters of
Mr. Davis. Mississippi realizes that the
best source of history and biography
is the letters of those who made that
history or formed the subject of that
biography. For that reason our sister
Southern State will bear the expense
of the publication of the Davis letters,
thereby making a splendid contribu-
tion to the history of the South and
of the nation.

Dr. Rowland, who is one of the most
reputable Southern historians, will be
glad to hear from all who have a letter
or letters from the President of the
Confederacy. For the sake of preserv-
ing history, all who can aid Dr. Row-
land should do so. There must be hun-
dreds of Davis letters in Virginia, and
these ought to be brought to light.

Why is it that every fellow's best
girl's closest girl friend is about as
unlovely and unbecoming as could be?

The Manchus needn't be worried
about their jobs. There is plenty of
room for them in this country in the
laundry business.

The Montgomery Advertiser says
that "if we judge from appearances,
with some people, life is just one drink
after another." That is a queer re-
mark to come from Montgomery, but
it matches the statement of the man
who said that he thought the most in-
teresting sight in Birmingham was the
bars.

Go on and take a second cup of
coffee, if you wish. On Monday the
price of that beverage fell below
twelve cents for the first time in sev-
eral weeks. Take two lumps, too, of
sugar, if you like—sugar on the same
day fell one-tenth of a cent a pound.

Children who have the measles may
comfort themselves that they have a
disease prevalent in the very oldest
families. An English M. D. says that
measles is one of the most ancient dis-
eases in the world, and believes that
"it probably came out of the Ark"
and that "it was certainly known in
the time of Moses." Even appendicitis,
that most fashionable malady, has no
pedigree to speak of, while measles is
of the most dignified antiquity, and is
not nearly so expensive.

Much hangs on the point of view.
In a Texas prison a chaplain has been
troubled because the prison choir has
suffered lately from a lack of treble
voices. "We are now, however, happy
to say," the chaplain writes in his
parish magazine, "that a few sopranos
have at last been recruited."

The high cost of living is said to be
an ill wind for the undertakers, be-
cause people are eating less and
therefore, not getting sick.

Voice of the People

Sauce for the Goose: Sauce for the
Goose.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In reading the machine news-
papers since the late primary election,
I notice a disposition on their part to
crow over the defeated faction with
considerable gusto. But when we
analyze the 70,000 votes cast, quite a
singular fact is revealed, and it is this:
During the campaign it was stated by
ex-Governor Montague on more than
one occasion that the "machine" and
its out-holdings directed 35,000 votes
at the start, and as only 70,000 votes
were cast in all, it can be readily seen
that Messrs. Jones and Glass got as
many votes as the opposition from the
untrammeled citizens of Virginia. And
if we concede that Messrs. Martin and
Swanson got the entire railroad and
bank vote, why Messrs. Jones and
Glass got a majority of over an im-
mense vote of Virginia. It was an
"off-shoots' triumph from top to
bottom, and reveals more fully than
ever the existence of a most dan-
gerous political organization, which
excludes from its councils many of the
ablest and cleanest men in our State.

But, not to let the land of the
free and the home of the brave look
such a movement as that led by Messrs.
Jones and Glass in the Middle West
and New England States that have the
Democratic Party in power in the
present House of Representatives and
strength enough in the Senate to pass
the most drastic measures as it did.
But the machine does not look at
their majority of 30,000. Well, what
of that? How long ago has it been
said that the Democratic Party in the
Massachusetts and New York were
rolling up Republican majorities in
50,000 to 200,000 in favor of their
machine? Not very long ago, and they
said they were doing so, and had not
consentless men in the Republic
party rebelled against their political
masters. With what rapturous de-
light did Southern Democrats hail
their efforts and success! But when
we come to Virginia, they call it an-
other story. But it is essentially the
same thing, with names reversed. An
insurgent Republican up North is
labeled by the Republican machine as an
"assistant Democrat." Down South
the Democratic machine labels the in-
surgent Democrat an "assistant Repub-
lican." Mr. Machine Man, do you see
the point?

One more observation and we close.
Long continuance of one set of politi-

cal leaders in power makes them blind
to the signs of the times, and hence
undeviating. One instance will suffice.
The Democratic party has the past
held the supremacy in the Union from
Jefferson, in 1800, to Buchanan, in 1861,
barring a few weak interregnums. It
became blind to the signs of the times,
and, as the late Senator Daniel once
said to the writer: "Virginia had but
one true prophet—John Minor Botts—
and the store was sold to death." We are
storing ours to-day? PITTSTOWN, VA.

Danville.

Would Not Honor Lincoln.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I wish much success to Gov-
ernor Mann and the Good Roads Con-
gress which will meet in Richmond in
November. The newspapers state that
one of the important matters which
will likely receive consideration is "the
memorial highway," which some propo-
se to Abraham Lincoln, "hope, and
the honor of the South," that the South-
ern members will leave the matter of
the memorial highway to the hands of
the Northern members, opposing vigor-
ously, if necessary, any proposition to run
a road bearing such a name to Rich-
mond. How could such a memorial
awaken any but unpleasant memories
in the breast of a Southern man? A
woman? For even though we may be
able to refer to Lincoln as "hope," at this
long distance of time since the war,
without bitterness or anger, the fact
still remains that his character was too
gross and his history too stained with
Southern blood to make him agreeable
to our people at the present or any
other time. Why must we be
necessarily forced to make heroes of
the Northern heroes? Scotland is a
loyal part of the British dominions,
but her national heroes are Bruce and
Wallace, and her national songs are
of Bannockburn.

Scotland, even in this day, erects
no memorial to her old and hated
enemy, King Edward of England, great
as he was, nor do they rejoice in the
loss of the battle of Halidon Hill. And
so, in regard to the great highway of
1861-1865, we should say to the North:
"Your heroes are not our heroes. Honor
your heroes as you choose, you were
the victors so we will not even opti-
mize your use of the national government
for that purpose, though you take our
money to do it; but do not ask us to
should forward, addressed to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury and marked
"Personal," form 304, properly ex-
ecuted, and such evidence as to their
experience and ability, and their per-
sonal characteristics as they may be
able to obtain, without any refer-
ence to their political or religious af-
filiations, which may be considered as
proof of their fitness for employment
in this service. This examination is
confined to experience and personal fit-
ness. Applicants should also give the
names and addresses of the persons
to whom they refer as to their char-
acter and qualifications for employ-
ment in the service of the Treasury.
In regard to applications for this ser-
vice should be addressed to the Sec-
retary of the Treasury.

First Thanksgiving Day.

State the date of the first Thank-
sgiving Day, and say by what Presi-
dent set apart for that purpose.
R. L. R.
After the first harvest of the New
England colonies, in 1621 Governor
Bradford made provision for their
rejoicing specially together with
praise and prayer. In 1623 a day of
fasting was observed for the drought
which was changed into rain during the
coming of the harvest.

Secretary New Jersey Ship Canal Com-
mission.
Rutherford, N. J.

The Trust Situation.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Strange, is it not? While the
Attorney-General of Virginia is in New
York "busting" the tobacco trust the
Governor of Virginia is in New Or-
leans "boosting" the cotton trust.
That we have the two great law
officers of Virginia directly opposed to
each other on the trust question, al-
though both of them are products of
this State, is a most interesting con-
trast—the Martin machine.
Raleigh, N. C. JNO. Z. KING.

John Shaw, of Yorktown.
(A poem read at Yorktown, on the
130th anniversary of Lord Cornwallis's
surrender.)

John Shaw, of Yorktown, Va., a vet-
eran of the Civil War, having found
the exact spot where Cornwallis sur-
rendered to Washington, October 19,
1781, has decided to erect a monument
for the purpose of inducing the govern-
ment to erect a suitable monument.
The President and Congress paid no
attention to his request, and he under-
took the task of building one himself.

Returning to Yorktown, he invested
his money in a business enterprise and
started the shaft. When the material
was used he worked and saved more
money. Thus he saved and toiled for
the monument. The monument was com-
pleted when "Old John" Shaw, be-
nignant with the weight of more than
seventy years, passed to his reward
and was laid to rest in the Arlington
Cemetery.

"Forgotten the spot where Cornwallis
To Washington bent his proud
Where the sword of oppression was
vanquished.

And the glory of freedom was shed.
Ignored by the nation, whose splendor
Arose at that glorious place,
Till John Shaw searched out and estab-
lished the spot.

The pride of our conquering race.
To Congress he bore the glad story,
Believing that soon there would be
On the spot a monument stately,
But they paid no heed to his plea.

"Returning undaunted to Yorktown,
He reared with his trembling old
hands
A shaft where Cornwallis surrendered,
But to-day a ruin it stands.

In a tangle of briar and limon,
It sways and bends to decay,
Its shells of plaster are broken,
Its sides are crumbling away.

"'Tis a monument crude and unsightly,
A dishonor to beauty and art,
But a tribute of love and devotion
From that stalwart old patriot heart.

"Trice shame on our glorious nation,
That the spot of her triumph should
be so forgotten and so decayed.
Unmarked save by crumbling pillar,
A reproach to the land of the free.

"But its silent voice is pleading,
And its molders and falls away,
And our people must heed the sum-
mons.

The call of honor obey."
MABEL FLORENCE B. LOVING.
St. Joseph, Mo.

November first. Now, there's a sound
that strikes the heart with dread!
It's the threshold of the horrors that
await us just ahead.

It's the portal of the winter; it's the
doot by which we go
From pleasant land to dreary land,
From the sunny South to the dreary land of snow.

It's the most unwelcome day of all
since Calvary, and it's the day
of the year when the angels are
it's a warning threat of stinging cold
and gray and sullen skies—
Of chilliness each morning when in
darkness we arise.

Eight weeks of frigid misery without
a ray of hope!
Eight weeks of bleak unpleasantness
through which we have to grope!

Eight weeks before the first of Janu-
ary will be here!
Eight weeks before we've safely passed
the summit of the year.

And then we'll strike the home stretch
—It's downhill straight to spring;
So it won't be many days before the
winter will be here!
—McCutcheon, in Chicago Tribune.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BETTER CLOTHES

At any corresponding price than at any other store is the plea we make
for your patronage, and that this assertion of greater value-giving and
better clothes selling is not mere boast but an accomplished fact
can be attested by inspection and comparison of our offerings.

\$15 Buys pure wool Casimere and Cheviot Suits in the newest brown
and gray effects, excellently tailored and the latest fashionable
models. They are great \$15 values, and comparison will prove it.

\$18 Buys Bark Tailored Suits in excellent quality all wool blue
serges and black thibets—Bark finish worsteds, chevots, casim-
eres and tweeds, in latest colorings and make-up. Emphatic demon-
stration of "Maker-to-Wearer" economies in these good suits.

\$20 Buys Bark Tailored High Class Suits—an immense variety for
your choosing. Solid and self-pattern blues, black undressed
casimere, chevots and thibets, in all the latest colorings and
handsome models, perfect fitting. \$25 is what most any store will charge
you that has their equals.

If you want the best of clothes, we ask the attention of your notice to
our very finest lines, that discount the high charging merchant tailors'
productions for style and character and cost just half their exorbitant
prices.

\$25, \$30, \$35

BURK & COMPANY

The Daylight Store Main and Eighth Sts.

Daily Queries and Answers

Secret Service Men.
Please tell me how the secret ser-
vice men are appointed, and what the
qualifications are.